

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1805.

[No. 1229.]

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY** next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and fraits,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elastics, blue Friezes,
Calmucces, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoos,
Irish Linens, Silecia do.
Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Moulin and Moulin Handkerchiefs,
India Mullins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

COTTOM & STEWART,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few Copies of the Works of **Wm. SMITH, D. D.**
Late Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia. — Also,
THE AMERICAN GARDNER,

CONTAINING
Ample directions for working a kitchen garden
every month in the year; and copious instructi-
ons for the calculation of Flower Gardens, Vine-
yards, and Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses,
and Hot Houses.

By **Gardiner and Hepburn,**
Late Gardeners to Gov. Mercer and Gen. Mifflin.
Feb. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,
selected generally from the most entertaining and
instructive writings of the British poets.

(By the Rev. THOMAS DAVIS.)

In two Volumes, Octavo.

Price two and a half Dollars.

Sold by **Robert Gray, & the Author,**

A gentleman well known in Philadelphia, and
who is greatly respected as a clergyman and
justly esteemed as a man of letters, has given
the following opinion of this selection:

"The two volumes of Select Poetry, form a
valuable contribution to the stock of English
literature. I really consider the work as the
best compilation now extant. The selections
and arrangements evince the taste of a correct
and polished mind, the judgment of a sound
and benevolent moralist, and that degree of
critical skill which can only be acquired by ex-
tensive reading and scholastic acquirements."
February 4.

NOTICE.

WE the executors of **Mr. William Triplett,**
and administrators of **Capt. Thomas Trip-
lett,** deceased, GIVE NOTICE to all indebted to
the said estates, by bond, note, or open account,
for transactions with them in their life time, and
also to them who became purchasers at the sale
of their estates; to come for ward and make pay-
ment by the 15th day of March next; otherwise
their bonds, notes, and accounts, will, immedi-
ately after that day be put in suit without dis-
cussion. It is therefore hoped this notice
will be strictly attended to, as we shall then
proceed to divide the estate of **Captain Thomas
Triplett** amongst his heirs, to settle with the
court, and close our administration without loss
of time. Such of the legatees of **William Trip-
lett,** as purchased over their proportion of the es-
tate, will be prepared for settlement at the same
time; we being very anxious to settle and finish
that business also.

Charles Little, & Geo. Triplett,
Executors of **WILLIAM TRIPLETT,**
and Administrators of **THOMAS TRIP-
LETT**
February 10.

Cash, and the highest price
given for clean linen and cotton
RAGS, by the Printer of this pa-
per.

FOR SALE.

2000 bushels of **Liverpool SALT,**
now ready for delivery at Merchant's Wharf.
William Hodgson.

February 22.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
300 Boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings.
Matthew Eakin.

February 26.

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Muscovado sugar in hhds.
Green Coffee in tierces
Antigua & Tobago rum in hhds.
Cogniac Brandy in pipes
AND A FEW
Barrels of Prime BEEF.

Nathaniel Wattles, & Co.

Jan. 24.

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
HAS FOR SALE,
Twelve bales of INDIA COTTONS

CONSISTING OF

3 bales Bithwa Emery
2 do. Coomorcally Sannahs
1 do. Jallapore do.
1 do. Seerpore Baitahs
1 do. Collypatty do.
2 do. Cogniac Coffahs
1 do. Johannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cafes Bandanna Handkerchiefs
2 sacks Sago
3 chests Hyson Tea
32 pieces Russia Sheetings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 cafe Wool Hats
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Snuff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
2 hhds. Armagnac do.
5 hhds. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 hhds. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown TANNER'S OIL.
January 1.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous
to the purchasers, for cash or notes.
The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths
Kerfemeres and swandowns
Bearskins and fearnoughts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boild camblets
Silk, cotton, and worked hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and printed pins
White and printed marfeilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs
4, 4, 8, and 6-4 Cambric mullins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk
silk and cotton slings.
January 7.

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave
Alexandria, requests those who are indebted to
him to make payment of their accounts by the
1st of next month.

Thos. Semmes.

Feb. 11.

For Sale or Rent,

Three lots in the town of Colchester.
On one there is a good dwelling-house, with
a kitchen under it, a meat house, a well inclosed
garden with a spring of good water in it; the
second is a grass lot adjoining the above describ-
ed with a stable upon it. And the third is a
water lot with a Hoofe and good Fishery
on it. From the healthiness of this agreeable
of the situation and cheapness of wood it may be
a desirable bargain. Immediate possession may
be had. For terms apply to,
DAVID WILSON SCOTT, Alexandria,
or to **WILLIAM DOWNMAN,** liv-
ing two miles from Colchester.

January 24.

2aw6w.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale
at the store lately occupied by R. B. Jamieson
20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,
20 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
3 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
15 Puncheons Old, and fine flavored Jamaica
Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,
20 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
30 Qr. Chests of the best Teas, assorted, from
bohea to Imperial.
30 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,
2 Hhds. Madder,
4 Hhds. Green Coperafs,
6 Tierces Rott Brimstone,
2 Hhds. Allum,
1 Tierce Glauber Salts,
10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira
5 Pipes of full Bodied Port,
20 Qr. Casks Sherry,
2 Pipes fine Lilbon,
8 Pipes Particular Tennesse,
30 Qr. Casks Malaga,
50 Casks Claret,
1 Case of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,
5 Sacks Cassia,
500 lbs. Pepper,
100 lbs. Pimento,
800 lbs. Ground Ginger,
1000 lbs. Race, do.
200 Boxes Godfroids, (superfine) Segars, in
half boxes,
70 Boxes St. Jago, do.
3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,
10 Bales Almonds,
1 Cask Pearl Barley,
15 Hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,
40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
30 boxes Brown and White Soap,
100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,
2 boxes of Mustard,
1 Cafe Cayenne Pepper,
Basket Salt,
Fine Poland Starch,
100 Demijohns, assorted,
700 lb. Refined Salt Petre,
30 qr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,
Do. in lb. Papers,
Do. in Canisters,
20 Boxes Fig Bloes,
13 Seroons fine floatant Indigo,
1 Lieper, and Hamilton's Snuff,
1 Cafe of Macouba, do.
1 Do. French Rappee.
Mandeville & Jamieson.
Nov. 30.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,
12 Pipes London P. Madeira
Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hhds. qr. Casks and Bottles
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in qr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin,
Peach Brandy, very old,
Whiskey,
Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Petre,
Soap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Russia Duck, first quality,
German Ticklenburgs, and Onaburgs,
Coarse Hats in cafes,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Stone Wares,
5 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in
pound papers sealed,
1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales complete of a superior quality.
A few bags of first quality GREEN
COFFEE.
Nov. 8.

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

A few tierces excellent Rice.
Six hhds best retailing Molasses.
Sixteen hhds. Surinam Sugars.
A few hundred bushels of coarse
Salt.
Dec. 17.

J. G. Ladd.

AMERICAN GARDENER.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT GRAY, King-street.
February 9.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via, Philadelphia an elegant
assortment of
GOODS,

suited to the present season

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, friezes, Coatings, Bearskins, Plains, Surges & Flan- nells, Mole Skin, Tolleneti, Swanstown, and Mer- seils, Velvet, Constitution, Hunting, and Genoa, Corde, 2 1/2 Irish Linen, Shirting Cotton, long Lawn, Estapaloes, Britannias White, and Brown, Plattillas, Creas, Dowlas, Tick- lenburgs, Onaburgs and Hes- sians, Worked, Cotton, & Silk Hosiery, Rofe, and Duffell Blankets, Chintz's, Calicoes, & Colored Cambrics, do. do. Furniture, Ladies Patent Cloth	Linen, & Cotton Can- ton, Cambrics, Jaconet, Mull Mull, & Book Mullin, do. Tamboored, and Sprigged, Lace Cambrics, Mansfield and Flashed Shawls, Camels Hair, do. India Book Mullin, Handkerchiefs, Black, Laces, Veils, Edgings, Laces, Imperial, and Pie Nic Mists, Extra Long Silk & Wash Leather Gloves, Italian Paid Silks, Cam- bray, do. Marking & Sewing Silk, Silk Cords, and Taffeta- Ostrich Feathers, and Artificial Flowers, and Ribbons, Tambouring Cotton, Fringed & Plain, Cotton Counterpane, Bastins, Emerties, Gun- nabs, &c.
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Also—By wholesale,
a Cafes Chintzes and Callicoos
At very reduced prices.
Nov. 13.

JAMES BACON, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES
consisting of

Guinpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Gum's Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest Impor-
tation and parti-
cularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar Hoofe Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port
Claret in small cafes,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

WINES.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Alum, Madder, Coperas & Brim-
stone,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistol Flints,
Single and double Battle do. in papers
canisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able
to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.
June 11.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3

A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of the
Lottery for the promotion of Literature in the
State of New-York, for Sale by the printer here-
of. Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in
exchange.
December 27.

The next *Dancing Assembly* will be on Tuesday 5th March, at Mr. Gadsby's Hotel.
Feb. 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, on Dunlap & Irwin's wharf, Thirty hds. of first quality St. Martins SUGAR,
On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved endorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 28.

MADEIRA WINE.

On WEDNESDAY next, 6th March, will be Sold, at Public Auction, at the Warehouse of M^r Glean and Winterberry, on Union Street, Ten Pipes, 7 half pipes and 5 quarter casks London particular Madeira WINE,

Of a superior quality, on a credit of 90 days, for approved notes with approved indorsers.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

February 28.

FOR SALE,

On board the Schooner INDUSTRY, Capt. HAMMOND, at Hartthorne's wharf,

150 Barrels of Suffolk Tar.

Apply to the CAPTAIN on board.

February 28.

Benjamin Shreve, junior,

Has just received, per schooner DOVE, Captain Thomas from Portland, AND FOR SALE,

94 barrels New-England Rum,

12 hogheads retailing Malasses

1 pipe London particular Madeira Wine,

10 barrels pickled Pollock.

February 28.

FOR SALE.

80 hds. Patuxent TOBACCO,

FIRST QUALITY,

18 do. George-Town Inspection.

APPLY TO

William Oxley.

February 22.

SEINE-TWINE,

FOR SALE, by

James Sanderfon.

February 26.

NOTICE.

Having occasion to be absent from this place for some months, I hereby request all persons who are indebted to the different *Bankrupt Estates*, and *Agencies* under my direction, to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, who is fully authorized to receive and grant acquittances for the same. All accounts appertaining to these estates, not discharged by the first day of April next, shall be then lodged with Robert J. Taylor, Esquire, for suit.

John M^r Iver.

February 22.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the property of James Douglas, Fairfax county, near the Great Falls of Potomac, whereon his mill lately stood, advertised by me under a decree of the Chancery court of said county to take place on the 20th day of last December, having been unavoidably postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, I therefore hereby give notice that I shall proceed to sell the same on Friday the 29th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The terms will be one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in 12, and one third in 18 months, from the day of sale, and on the completion of the last payment a title will be made to the premises, under the decree above mentioned.

JOHN POTTS, Commissioner.

February 7.

The printers of the Washington Federalist and Frederick Town Herald are requested to publish the above once a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

A WOMAN with a good breast of Milk that can have good recommendations, will hear of an advantageous situation by applying to
The Printer.

February 22.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

The BRIG

ECONOMY,

Will sail in all the present week. For freight or passage, (having good accommodations) apply to Elisha P. Smith, master on board, at Harper's wharf; or, to

John G. Ladd.

February 26.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 29.

Debate on the Georgia CLAIMS.

(Continued.)

Mr. J. Randolph. Perhaps it may be supposed, from the course which this business has taken, that the adversaries of the present measure indulge the expectation of being able to come forward, at a future day; not to this House, for that hope is desperate, but to the public, with a more matured opposition than it is in their power now to make. Outpast experience has shown them that this is one of those subjects which pollution has sanctified; that the hallowed mysteries of corruption are not to be profaned by the eye of public curiosity. No, sir, the orgies of Yazoo speculation are not to be laid open to the vulgar gaze. None but the initiated are permitted to behold the monstrous sacrifice of the best interests of the nation on the altars of corruption. When this abomination is to be practised we go into conclave. Do we apply to the press? that potent engine the dread of tyrants and of villains, but the shield of freedom and of worth: No, sir, the press is gagged. On this subject we have a virtual seditious law; not with a specious title, but irresistible in its operation, which, in the language of a gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) goes directly to the object. The demon of speculation at the sweep has wrested from the nation their bast; their only defence and closed every avenue of information. But a day of retribution may yet come. If their rights are to be bartered away and their property squandered, the people must not, they shall not be kept in ignorance by whom, or for whom it is done.

We have often heard of party spirit, of caucuses as they are termed, to settle legislative questions—but never have I seen that spirit so visible as at this time. The out-of-door intrigue is too palpable to be disguised. When it was proposed to abolish a judiciary system reared in the last moments of an expiring administration, the detected offspring of a midnight hour, when the question of repeal was before this House, it could not be taken until midnight, in the third or fourth week of the discussion. When the great and good man who now fills, and who [whatever may be the wishes of our opponents] I hope and trust will long fill the executive chair, not less to his own honor than to the happiness of his fellow citizens: when, sir, recommended the repeal of the internal taxes, delay succeeded delay, and discussion was followed by discussion, until patience itself was worn threadbare. But now when public plunder is the order of the day, how are we treated? Driven into the committee of the whole, and out again, in a breath, by an inflexible majority, exulting and stubborn in their strength, a decision must be had, instantly. The advocate for the proposed measure feels that it will not bear a scrutiny. Hence this precipitancy. They wince from the touch of examination and are willing to hurry through a painful and disgraceful discussion. But it may be asked why this tenacious adherence of certain gentlemen to each other on every point connected with this subject. As it animated by one spirit, they perform all their evolutions with the most exact discipline, and march in firm phalanx directly up to their object. Is it that men combined to effect some evil purpose, acting on previous pledge to each other, are ever more in unison than those who seek only to discover truth, obey the impulse of that conscience which God has placed in their bosoms. Such men do not stand compromised. They will not stifle the suggestions of their own minds, and sacrifice their private opinions to the attainment of some common, perhaps some nefarious object.

Having given vent to that effusion of indignation which I feel, and which I trust I shall never fail to feel and to express on this detestable subject, permit me now to offer some crude and hasty remarks on the point in dispute. They will be directed chiefly to the claim of the New-England Mississippi land company, whom we propose to debar (with all the other claimants under the act of 1795) from any benefit of the five millions of acres, reserved by our compact with Georgia, to satisfy such claims not specially provided for in that compact, as we might find worthy of re-

compence. I shall direct my observations more particularly to this claim, because it has been more insisted upon, and more zealously denied than any other. It is alleged by the memorialists, who style themselves agents of that company, and that they, and those whom they represent, were innocent purchasers: in other words, ignorant of the corruption and fraud by which the act from which their pretended title was derived, was passed. I am well aware that this fact is not material to the question of any legal or equitable title, which they may set up; but as it has been made a pretext for exciting the compassion of the legislature, I wish to examine into the ground upon which this allegation rests. Sir, when that act of stupendous villainy was passed in 1795, attempting, under the forms and semblance of law, to rob unborn millions of their birth right and inheritance, and to convey to a band of unprincipled and flagitious men territory more extensive, and beyond comparison more fertile than any state of this union, it caused a sensation scarcely less violent than that produced by the passage of the stamp act or the shutting up of the port of Boston: with this difference, that when the port bill of Boston passed, her southern brethren did not take advantage of the forms of law, by which a corrupt legislature attempted to defraud her of the bounty of nature: they did not speculate on the necessities and wrongs of their abused and insulted countrymen. I repeat that this infamous act was succeeded by a general burst of indignation throughout the continent. This is matter of public notoriety: and those (I speak of men of intelligence and education, purchasers too of the very country in question) those who affect to have been ignorant of any such circumstance, I shall consider as guilty of great prevarication. They offer indeed to virtue the only homage which she is ever likely to receive at their hands: the homage of their hypocrisy. They could not make an assertion within the limits of possibility less entitled to credit.

Yes, the act of the 7th of January, 1795, excited emotions of detestation and abhorrence, equal to those produced by the stamp act, or port bill of Boston. But this was not all. It drew upon it the immediate attention of the federal government. The authority which is about to be produced to the house is one which I am not in the habit of prostituting to every light occasion. It is one from which those who are daily endeavoring to shelter their crimes and their follies under its venerable shade will not dare to appeal. Upon looking into the journals of this house, I find the following message from the president, dated on the 17th of Feb. 1795.

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives."

"I have received copies of two acts of the legislature of Georgia, one passed on the 23rd day of Dec. 1794." [This, sir, is the act which the wavering virtue of the governor induced him to reject.] "The other on the 7th of January, 1795." [The act under which the different companies, from one of which the memorialists derive their pretended title, claim] "for appropriating and selling the Indian lands within the territorial limits claimed by that state. These copies, though not officially certified, have been transmitted to me in such a manner as to leave no room to doubt their authenticity. These acts embrace an object of such magnitude, and in their consequences may so deeply affect the peace and welfare of the United States, that I have thought it necessary now to lay them before congress."

Here, sir, is ample notice to the whole world. This message was referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. John Nicholas, Mr. Mendenhall, Mr. Findley, Mr. Murray, Mr. Bond, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Sherburne; on whose report, after solemn deliberation in the committee of the whole, the House on the 26th of the same month passed the following resolution. "Resolved, that the president of the United States be authorized to obtain a cession from the state of Georgia of their claim to the whole, or any part of the land within the present Indian boundaries." [The very land which the act of the 7th of January had attempted to alienate, and sell;] and the bill which I now hold in my hand, was accordingly brought in, pursuant to the resolution and passed the House on the 24th day of March. But unfortunately the session closed, of necessity, on the following day, and this House is well apprised that the forms of the Senate will not permit any bill to be hurried through that body. A single negative is sufficient to prevent it. The subject was not suffered however to sleep. An act was subsequently passed opening a negotiation with Georgia for the territory in question, of which we have received from her a solemn transfer. Is this notice, or is it not? On a formal message from the president laying before them the act of 1795; so

totally invalid and worthless was that act in their eyes, in such utter contempt did they hold the pretended rights of the grantees under it; that the House of Representatives immediately passed a bill empowering the President to receive a grant of the very land which that act had previously and fraudulently attempted to convey to the four companies. With what face could the President recommend, or Congress endeavour to obtain from Georgia a cession of the whole, or any part of the land within her Indian boundaries, if they believed that the land in question had been conveyed to others by a fair and bona fide sale? If they attached to the act of January, 1795, any idea of validity? The man who answers this objection shall have my thanks. But perhaps I shall be told that this was the act of a single branch of the legislature and not a law. True, sir; but it was a solemn avowal to the whole world that Congress had a right to legislate on the subject. It was noticed on the 17th and 26th days of February, 1795; that the act passed by the state of Georgia, in the preceding month, was void and of no effect—it was loudly proclaimed by the convention of that state, which met in the succeeding May, and was finally consummated by the rescinding act, of the 13th of February, 1796, which was subsequently engrained on the constitution of Georgia. And yet the New England Mississippi land company, under a deed of contemporaneous date [as they say] with this last act, a deed containing not merely a special warranty, but a special covenant that no recovery shall be had against the sellers, for any defect of title in them; a covenant which clearly indicates notice on the part of the buyers of such defect; claiming under a deed by which they purchase such title only as the grantees of 1795, had to sell, in whole and in part, and place they agree to stand; this company affect to have no notice of any defect of title in those of whom they bought. Sanction the claim of this company, or any other derived from the act of 1795, and what in effect do you declare? You record a solemn acknowledgement that Congress have unfairly and dishonestly obtained from Georgia a grant of land to which that state no longer possessed a title, having previously sold it to others for a valuable consideration, of which transaction Congress was at the time fully apprized. Are you prepared to make this humiliating confession? To identify yourselves with the swindlers of 1795? To acknowledge that you have unfairly obtained from another that to which you know he had no title? I trust, sir, we have not yet reached this point of moral and political depravity.

(To be continued.)

Copy of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy.

[Accompanying the President's message, inserted in the Advertiser, of Wednesday last.]

SIR,

I had the honor to write you from Messina, under date of the 5th of July; I then expected to have sailed the day following, but was detained by bad weather until the 9th, when I left it with two small bomb vessels under convoy, and arrived at Syracuse; where we were necessarily detained four days. On the 14th I sailed; the schooners Nautilus & Enterprise, in company with six gun boats and two bomb vessels, generously loaned us by his Sicilian majesty. The bomb vessels are about 50 tons, carry a thirteen inch brass sea mortar, and forty men. Gun-boats twenty-five tons; carry a long iron twenty-four pounder in the bow, with a complement of thirty-five men. They are officered and manned from the squadron, excepting twelve Neapolitan bombardiers, gunners and sailors attached to each boat, who were shipped by permission of their government. This step I found necessary, as every vessel in the squadron was considerably short of complement. The gun boats are constructed for the defence of harbours; they are flat bottomed and heavy, and do not sail or row even tolerably well. They were never intended to go to sea, and find cannot be navigated with safety, unless assisted by tow ropes from larger and better sailing vessels; not even then in very bad weather. However, as they were the best I could obtain, I have thought for the good of our service to employ them particularly as the weather in July and August is generally pleasant; and without them my force too small to make any impression on Tripoli.

On the 16th of July we arrived at Messina, where we were detained by contrary gales until the 21st, when we left it and arrived in sight of Tripoli the 25th and were joined by the Siren, Argus, Vixen and Scourge. Our squadron now consisted of the Constitution, three brigs, three schooners, two bombs and six gun-boats—of whole number of men 1060. I proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for an attack on Tripoli, a city well walled, protected by batteries judiciously constructed, mounting 115 pieces of heavy cannon, defended by 25,000 Arabs and Turks, the harbour protected by 19 gun-boats, two gallees, two schooners of eight guns each, and

a brig mounting of battle, forming at secured mooring rocks and shoals 4 miles to the east form the harbour northern gales, and a vessel of the Co as they are shelter retire under that a they choose to ex ferent channels for the purpose. Each of the 18 or 26 point howitzers of 36 to 50 men; schro number.

The weather w choring until th wind E. S. E. the coast; and at th signal, Tripoli be distant. At this suddenly from E from thence to N blew strong with rectly on a prepare to sea having nal was & gain an to the Ea sea room, great a press of gun boats, altho ger. The gale N. E. to E. S. until the 31st, ed foresail and —fortunately portion to the must have lost the gale subsi the coast for an August east, sta Tripoli, three m all man their gun two divisions w mined to take ad at half past twelve and made the sig when I communi manders my inte my's shipping m The gun and diately manned the gun boats —the Some No. 2 second Deca in Na The Lieutnant co Robinson, fir half past one necessary arrang ship and sto signal made ter past 2, a to advance past 2, gene past 2 the b through stan open pro with tim led vancing with eastern divis of nine boats showers of g advanced, the the pistol, sa made good tain Somers the best use ble to fetch gage bo he he de in of a tur, in No. one of the eastern divis ter having lo and at the in boarding her treacherousl the captain o ed, which b troops. Gith

a brig mounting ten guns, ranged in order of battle, forming a strong line of defence at secured moorings, inside a long range of rocks and shoals extending more than two miles to the eastward of the town, which form the harbour, protects them from the northern gales, and renders it impossible for a vessel of the Constitution's draft of water to approach near enough to destroy them, as they are sheltered by the rocks and can retire under that shelter to the shore, unless they choose to expose themselves in the different channels and openings of the reefs for the purpose of annoying their enemies. Each of their gun boats mounts a heavy 18 or 26 pounder in the bow and two brass howitzers on their quarters, and carry from 36 to 50 men. The galleys have each 100 men; schooners and brigs about the same number.

The weather was not favorable for anchoring until the 28th, when with the wind E. S. E. the squadron stood in for the coast, and at three P. M. anchored per signal, Tripoli bearing South 2 1 2 miles distant. At this moment the wind shifted suddenly from E. S. E. to N. N. W. and from thence to N. N. E. at five o'clock it blew strong with a heavy sea, setting directly on shore. I made the signal to prepare to weigh. At six the wind and sea having considerably increased, the signal was made for the squadron to weigh & gain an offing; the wind continued veering to the Eastward, which favored our gaining sea room, without being obliged to carry so great a press of sail as to lose any of our gun boats, although they were in great danger. The gale continued varying from N. E. to E. S. E. without increasing much until the 31st, when it blew away our reefed foresail and close reefed main-top sail—fortunately the sea did not rise in proportion to the length of the gale or we must have lost all our boats. August 1st, the gale subsided and we stood towards the coast; every preparation was made for an attack upon the town and harbor. August the third, pleasant weather, wind east, stood in with the squadron towards Tripoli; at noon we were between two and three miles from the batteries, which were all manned; and observing that several of their gun boats and galleys had advanced in two divisions without the rocks, I determined to take advantage of their temerity: at half past twelve o'clock I wore off shore, and made the signal to come within hail, when I communicated to each of the commanders my intention of attacking the enemy's shipping and batteries.

The gun and mortar boats were immediately manned and prepared to cast off; the gun boats in two divisions of three each—the first division commanded by captain Somers in No. 1, lieutenant Decatur in No. 2, and lieutenant Blake in No. 3. The second division commanded by captain Decatur in No. 4, lieutenant Bainbridge in No. 5, and lieutenant Trippe in No. 6. The two bombards were commanded by lieutenant commandant Dent and Mr. Robinson, first lieutenant of this ship. At half past one o'clock, having made the necessary arrangements for the attack, wore ship and stood towards the batteries; at 2, signal made to cast off the boats; at quarter past 2, signal for bombs and gun boats to advance and attack the enemy; at half past 2, general signal for battle; at 3 4 past 2 the bombs commenced the action by throwing shells into the town. In an instant the enemy's shipping and batteries opened to a tremendous fire, which was promptly returned by the whole squadron within grape shot distance; at the same time the second division of three gun boats led by the gallant captain Decatur, was advancing with sails and oars, to board the eastern division of the enemy, consisting of nine boats. Our boats gave the enemy showers of grape and musket balls as they advanced, they however soon closed, when the pistol, sabre, pike and tomahawk, were made good use of by our brave tars. Captain Somers being in a dull sailer, made the best use of his sweeps, but was not able to fetch far enough to windward to engage the same division of the enemy's boats, which captain Decatur fell in with; he, however, gallantly bore down with his single boat on five of the enemy's western division, and engaged with pistol shot, defeated and drove them within the rocks in a shattered condition, and with the loss of a great number of men. Lieut. Decatur, in No. 2, was closely engaged with one of the enemy's largest boats, of the eastern division, which struck to him, after having lost a large proportion of men, and at the instant that brave officer was boarding her, to take possession, he was treacherously shot through the head, by the captain of the boat that had surrendered, which base conduct enabled the palatruon (with the assistance he received from

other boats) to escape. The third boat of captain Somers' division, kept to windward firing at the boats and shipping in the harbor; had she gone down to his assistance, it is probable, several of the enemy's boats would have been captured in that quarter. Captain Decatur, in No. 4, after having with distinguished bravery, boarded and carried one of the enemy, of superior force, took his prize in tow and gallantly bore down to engage a second, which after a severe and bloody conflict, he also took possession of. These two prizes had 33 officers and men killed, and 27 made prisoners; 19 of which were badly wounded. Lieut. Trippe, of the Vixen, in No. 6, ran along side of one of the enemy's large boats, which he boarded, with only one midshipman John Henley and nine men; his boat sailing off before any more could get on board; thus was he left compelled to conquer or perish, with the odds of 36 to 11. The Turks could not withstand the ardor of this brave officer and his assistants; in a few minutes the decks were cleared, and her colours hauled down. On board of this boat 14 of the enemy were killed and 22 made prisoners, seven of which were badly wounded, the rest of their boats retreated within the rocks. Lieut. Trippe received eleven sabrewounds, some of which very severe; he speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Henley and those who followed him. Lieut. Bainbridge in No. 5, had his latteen yard shot away early in the action, which prevented his getting along side of the enemy's boats; but he galled them by a steady and well directed fire within musket shot; indeed he pursued the enemy until his boat grounded under the batteries; she was fortunately soon got off. The bomb vessels kept their stations although covered with the spray of the sea, occasioned by the enemy's shot; they were well conducted by lieuts. Dent and Robinson, who kept up a constant fire from the mortars and threw a great number of shells into the town. Five of the enemy's gun boats and two galleys composing the centre division and stationed within the rocks as a reserve joined by the boats that had been driven in and supplied by fresh men from the shore to replace those they had lost, twice attempted to row out to endeavor to surround our gun boats and their prizes, I as often made the signal to cover them, which was promptly attended to by the brigs and schooners, all of which, were gallantly conducted, and annoyed the enemy exceedingly; but the fire from this ship kept their flotilla completely in check.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of the United States' ships, dated Off Tripoli, Oct. 6, 1804.

I embrace the opportunity of writing you by the John Adams, who goes home with the sick and wounded of the fleet. We have lost several brave men off here, among are your friend John Walcott and his capt. We have taken five prizes, large ships loaded with powder and ball bound into Tripoli, all which we have sent into Malta where they are condemned. In the course of 12 days we are to make a general attack, which perhaps, will afford a subject for a larger letter. A few days ago we took three of the Philadelphia's late crew in one of the enemy's gun boats, as they and a number more of them have turned Turks. Ships here, Constellation, Constitution, President, Congress and Essex; brigs Syren, Argus, and Vixen; schooners Experiment and Enterprize.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR,

Your columns are crowded with matters of public concern and utility. If amongst things of greater weight, you deem the following essay worthy of insertion, be pleased to let upon the impression; if not, sentence it to that oblivion which it should occupy.

Those who are versed in the history of Greece, must unite with the calm observers of political action in America, in deploring the unhappy tendency of faction. All breathe this sentiment, yet few can practise it. Free government is a blessing so precious, so heavenly, that none, save the despot and the dastard, withhold from it the homage of their liveliest veneration. Yet must our admiration be shaded by respect, when the passion of one man, or the subtlety of another, warps republicanism from its true destination, and renders it the scourge of the virtuous, rather than the terror of tyrants.

The page of American history, infant as we are in political life, teams with events which illustrate these ideas. They apply to no subject with more aptitude, than to the agency of the Federal government in the investigation and disposal of the Yazoo claims. It is not my purpose to draw the features of this monstrous affair, to point you to its loathsome origin, or to unfold its wicked and discordant effects. The subject has been too minutely detailed in print, too amply elucidated in debate to render such an effort interesting. Whatever might be my wishes, living as I do in a sequestered spot, with no access to necessary documents, I have not the materials for gratifying them. The facts of the subject too seem crowded or mutilated. It is not easy to glean clear impressions, nor to systematize them when gleaned. These reasons conspire with others equally forcible to determine from method and detail.

I shall merely present a few desultory speculations which were erected by reading in a late number of the Enquirer some queries and propositions which, if inaccurate & delusive, call for comment with peculiar energy, because sanctioned by the most respectable authority. The paragraph to which I allude is imposing, but it will not bear the probe of analysis. With many fundamental principles which the most incredulous will not disallow, it interweaves novelties in the sciences of politics and jurisprudence. I shall not examine these queries severally, but shall respectfully touch some of the notions which they embrace.

Can a subsequent legislature repeal the acts of their predecessors? No man denies their rightful powers. They are co-ordinate. This is the doctrine of savilians & statesmen; and it corresponds exactly with the reason of the subject. Yet is a law of a general nature to be distinguished from a limited and specific compact. The one is liable to repeal, the other is held sacred. Infinite distrust, insecurity, and confusion would arise from the reverse principle.

We are not permitted to violate the stipulations of our agents, if they have adhered to the instructions with which we furnished them. This is the rule in the traffic of social life, and in tribunals of justice. Will it be urged that states and nations have less stability and integrity than private men? The advocates of the principle ought to blush in its avowal.

It is thus clearly demonstrated, for I will not amplify that a compact made by a legislature is irrevocable by its successors. But a convention of the people is a resumption of the powers of government. Concede it; is it not sophistical blunderings to confound the naked abstract power, with the rights which have accrued from its honest constitutional exercise? Admitting the legislature to be corrupt, as their authority was competent their acts are valid. The same argument which wrests from a company its just acquisitions, may snatch from an individual the fruits of his toil.

Shall it be said, that if the people of Virginia assemble in convention, they may recall the grants of lands made by successive legislatures? Sir, I trust that such opinions will not be sported. In days of revolution they will visit us with disaster and ruin. The political bark ought to be so strong as to bid the storm of defiance. The opinions that I combat make integrity tremble, and the hand of industry recoil from the plough. That principle which involves the last and dearest stake of society, ought to be maintained however hateful it may appear from adventitious circumstances.

If the United States have a recessionary or controlling power their interference is authorised; if not, let them pause at the threshold of the social temple, ere they bury its altar in ruins.

The destruction of the records of '95, by the Assembly of '98 is applauded. Are these passions prompted by misguided enthusiasm, or by sober reason? The precedent being set, may not the Assembly of '97, make a bonfire of the records of '96? But it is said, that such pollution should be blotted from the annals of mankind. Who is to decide the rectitude or iniquity of a legislative act? It is answered, a posterior assembly. But caprice or the reigning impulse may misinterpret the most salutary acts of '95 as monstrous, and mark them out for rage and conflagration. Indignation may be honest, yet in official concerns it should be restricted and tempered, by reason and deliberation.

I do not justify the orgies of Yazoo speculation. With all virtuous citizens I view them as forming a rare phenomenon of guilt. If virtue is the characteristic feature of a republic; & righteousness the best pledge of its prosperity, such deeds should awaken the deadliest apprehension. The genius of despotism casts a

a distant scowl over our land, and contemplates with haggard joy the corrosion of our vitals. Mr. H. in tracing and denouncing this execrable plot raises high in the rools of fame. His glory will be recorded in the memory of an honest and admiring people. Yet he seems blinded by the blaze of his genius. He does not discriminate between men and principle; between crime and innocence. While he tears from the gripe of avarice and speculation their infamous spoil; he shakes the fabric of government to its base. It of is little moment to shield individual right, if the landmarks of legitimate rule and decision are swept from our view.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,
Schr. William, Dade, Martinique
Adventure, M^r Knight, St. Martins
Hamet, Moore, Antigua
CLEARED,
Brig Economy, Smith, Charleston

Notice.

Those citizens entitled to vote for members of Council in Ward No. 3, are requested to meet at Mr. Hodgkins's Tavern on Friday Evening, 1st March at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of agreeing upon proper persons, to be supported at the ensuing election for the said Ward.

Feb. 28.

Public Sale.

At half-past 3 o'clock, this Afternoon,

Will be Sold, on JANNEY'S wharf, On a credit of 60 and 90 days—for approved indorser negotiable notes;
40 hogheads and 20 barrels of first quality Sugar.

March 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

To-morrow, at half past 10 o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, On Messrs. IRVIN and DONLAP'S wharf;
50 barrels of prime and cargo Beef—for cash.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE, On the premises,

Ten Lots of Ground,

Of various dimensions, lying on Queen, Water and Union Streets, near Thompson's, Tucker's and Wilson's wharves, on a liberal credit, which will then be made known; or optional with purchasers, to pay the whole or any part of the amount in stock of the Potomack Bank, at 5 per cent. above par, on the payments which may then have been made on the same.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 1.

Beware of a SWINDLER!

Whereas, James Towers, (by birth a Scotchman, and formerly a clerk to the house of Alexander Henderson and Co.) did, on the 27th ultimo, under false and specious pretences, Obtain from me 120 Dollars;

Pretending he had money in the bank, but it was then that, he would certainly return it on the following day: And, as it appears, he tried several other persons without success, he went off the same night in the stage, to the northward, with an intention, I have every reason to suppose, to egregiously swindle me out of my money.

He is about 5 feet high, swarthy complexion, genteel appearance, the little finger of his left hand broke, walks very erect, has a peculiar way of shaking his head. Any information respecting said Swindler, will be thankfully received.

It would be a justice due to society at large, for the Printers to the northward to insert this advertisement in their respective newspapers.

Isaac Entwistle.

March 1.

ed4t.

Notice is hereby given,

To those holders of Stock in the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, who have not paid up their several installments, that, unless immediate payment is made to the Treasurer of said Company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs. By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM BRENT, Treasurer.
Washington, January 16, 1805. L.W.G.W.

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller and Stationer, King-Street, Alexandria,

EXPECTS SHORTLY TO RECEIVE,

"Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of Sir WILLIAM JONES, by John Shore, (now Lord Teignmouth)" well known by his valuable researches in Asiatic Literature. The work will be comprised in one volume, octavo, and embellished with an elegant Portrait of Sir William Jones, and a Fac Simile of his hand writing. Price 275 cents, bound and lettered.

Extract from the Port Folio of November 3d, 1804.

"Messrs. Poyntell, & Co. of this city propose to put to press immediately, Lord Teignmouth's Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of Sir WILLIAM JONES. This delightful Biography of a most learned scholar, not more remarkable for the wonderful extent and variety of his talents, than for the consummate diligence with which he exercised, and the noble use to which he applied them, will, we venture to predict, be perused with greater interest, than any work of the class, since the publication of Bolwell's Johnson. We have studied it with the most eager curiosity, and with continued satisfaction, and it is our duty to recommend it to every polite scholar, who is willing to be incited and encouraged in the race for literary renown, by the glorious example of Sir WILLIAM JONES, who, in the well balanced words of his elegant Biographer, was equally qualified to explore the Beauties of Nature, the works of art, the discriminations of character, and the productions of science.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

At the "Classic Press,"

By WILLIAM POYNTELL and Co.

Virgil, Horace, Caesar, and Sallust, in usum Delphini.

THE above mentioned books are all well bound, more correct and more beautifully printed than the London editions, as will appear from the annexed certificates. Ovid in usum Delphini, Murphy's Lucian, Hutchinson's Xenophon, Leusden's Greek & Latin Testament, & Clarke's Homer, are now in progress.

THE proprietors of the Classic Press, having submitted to our inspection such of their editions of the Classics as they have already published, viz. Virgil, Horace, Caesar, and Sallust; we, having examined them as far as our avocations would permit, in the few days since their publication, do not hesitate to recommend them as preferable to any foreign editions intended for the use of Schools, which have fallen under our notice.

John Andrews, D. D. Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

James Davidson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Pennsylvania.

James Abercrombie, A. M. one of the Assistant Ministers of Christ Church and St. Peter's, and Principal of the Philadelphia Academy.

Abel Green, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Matthew Carey.

Thomas Deland.

William P. Farrand.

Princeton, December 25, 1804.

THIS is to certify, that the Faculty of the College of New-Jersey, having examined, of the Classics published by Messrs. William Poyntell and Co. the works of Horace, Virgil, Caesar, and Sallust, have found them much more elegant in the typographical execution, and more correct than the London editions usually vended in the United States, and particularly than the editions of 1799, with which, principally, they have been compared. And the Faculty, happy at seeing such a neat, and accurate specimen of American arts, do cheerfully recommend Messrs. Poyntell and Co's edition of the Classics above mentioned, to the colleges and schools in the United States.

Samuel S. Smith, President and Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy.

John Maclean, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

William Thomson, Professor of Language.

Henry Kollock, Professor of Theology.

Andrew Hunter, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

William Neill, } Tutors.

Alfred Ely, }

Certificate from the Right Rev. Doctor Moore, Bishop of the Episcopal Churches of the State of New-York, and President of Columbia College.

An edition of the works of Virgil, Horace, and Sallust, together with Caesar's Commentaries of the Gallic War, printed by Messrs. Poyntell and Co. Philadelphia, having been submitted

to the inspection of the Faculty of Columbia College in New York, and

That in the opinion of this board, the above mentioned books are neatly & accurately printed, and are hereby recommended accordingly.

By order of the Board.

BENJAMIN MOORE, President.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1805.

R. GRAY

Has already received from the Classic Press,

Virgil, Caesar, and Sallust,

in usum Delphini, and will be regularly supplied with a part of all its productions, which will be sold by him at the Philadelphia prices, and a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

R. G. has on hand an extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, blank books of every description bound in the most elegant manner.

Feb. 6.

NOTICE.

In the month of March next, the sum of Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars, will become due for two years rent of the lot on which the New Theatre is built. The Stockholders are therefore informed, that unless some provision is made for the payment of that sum, the subscriber will proceed to sell, under the authority of the deed of lease.

SARAH PORTER.

February 27.

LEASE FOR SALE.

I will, on SATURDAY, the 9th of March, offer for Sale, on the premises, The remainder of my Lease of Summer-Hill, (being four years) to the highest bidder, for so much per year.

The Fishing-Landing will be let, separate from the house, garden, and plantation.

JOHN WISE.

February 27.

William T. Peck,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC,

That he has commenced Coach-making, in its various branches, at the shop formerly occupied by Charles Jones, between Cameron and Queen Streets; where those who will honor him with their patronage, may rely on their orders being discharged with neatness and punctuality.

Feb. 21.

22W1M

For SALE—or to be Bartered, FOR

WET OR DRY GOODS,

On very advantageous terms;

14 Hundred Acres of LAND,

In Montgomery County, State of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington.

The title is perfect, the patents bearing an early date, and the patentee having ever since remained in the possession of the lands. The soil is remarkable rich; the common product being from 12 to fifteen barrels of Corn per acre. It is also well calculated for the production of Hemp and Flax, and of Wheat, Rye, Oats and other Grain, and is well timbered; has several valuable mills near it; the main post road passes through it; and upon the whole is calculated in a superior manner, for the residence of five or six industrious men.

Those who wish to migrate to Kentucky, will find it much to their interest to call on the subscriber as soon as possible, and examine the title papers.

Henry Moore,

Land and Stock broker, &c

Feb. 7.

I do certify that about two years since I travelled through the lands mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, and found them to be equal, if not superior, to any land in Kentucky; and from the documents in my possession, and other information, I am certain the title to the same is clear and indisputable. I would, therefore, recommend to those who wish to migrate thence, to purchase the said land they can be had on reasonable terms.

Henry Moore.

Alexandria, 6th Feb. 1804.

22W1M

A Servant wanted.

CASH will be given for a Servant who can be recommended for sobriety and carefulness, and who has been accustomed to the management of horses. None else need apply to the Printer.

February 27.

22W1M

FOR SALE,

A likely Mulatto Girl, about seventeen years of age, and one who has been accustomed to house-work and nursing children. For terms apply to the Printer.

February 20.

207

IMPROVED ARABLE LANDS TO LET.

The Subscriber wishes to lease for a term of years three tenements on the

MOUNT VERNON ESTATE, containing in the whole about 700 acres, part of UNION FARM. Each tenement will have on it a Dwelling House, and will be accommodated with an improved meadow and two of them with barns. All the fields are enclosed; most of them lie on the river and are distant about nine miles from Alexandria. He will also rent his FISHING SHORE for the ensuing season. It lies at the mouth of DOGUE CREEK, and is accommodated with all necessary houses, striking tubs, &c. &c.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has about 20 negroes to dispose of, which he will sell either for ready money, or on a long credit with sufficient security for payment of the principal and interest annually.

Bullrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Jan. 29, 1805.

22W1M

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

5th February, 1805.

ORDERED,

That public notice be given, that proposals will be received from persons desirous of undertaking the superintendence of the New Post House; the proposals to be lodged with the Clerk of the Council previous to the first Tuesday in March next.

Ordered, That Thomas Vowell and Jonah Thompson, Thomas Irwin and John Janney, be a committee to examine and settle the public accounts for the present year.

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the several wards of the town, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March next, for the choice of members of the Common Council, for the ensuing year, viz.

Samuel Harper, } for the first ward.

John Hunter, and } for the second ward.

George Slacum, } for the third ward.

John C. Herbert, } for the fourth ward.

Joseph Riddle, and } for the fifth ward.

James McGuire, } for the sixth ward.

John Dundas, } for the seventh ward.

William Reilly, and } for the eighth ward.

John McKinney, } for the ninth ward.

Able Janney, } for the tenth ward.

Isaac Gibson, and } for the eleventh ward.

Thomas Cook, } for the twelfth ward.

The election for the first ward to be held at James Davidson's tavern, on Prince Street.

For the second ward, at the court house.

For the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on King Street.

For the fourth ward, at Mr. May's house, opposite Thomas Cook's, on Prince Street.

Tell. JAMES M. McREA, C. C.

22W1M

This is to give Notice,

That the Subscriber of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Bowling late of the County aforesaid, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of August next, or they will by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1805.

James Anderson, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Feb. 15.

22W1M

Young Ladies Boarding and Day SCHOOL.

The inhabitants of Alexandria, are respectfully informed that sudden illness has prevented the commencement of Mrs. O'Reilly's Italian Academy, in this city—but being now in a state of convalescence, will as soon as her health permits open her proposed academy, (of which due notice will be given,) where will be taught French and English, grammatically; Writing and Arithmetic; History, Geography and the use of the Globes; Music, Drawing and all kinds of work, viz. Embroidery in chemises, gold silver, silks, &c. comprising figures, historical and ornamental, landscapes, flowers, fruit, birds, &c. maps wrought in silk, shell, girdles, print work in figures or landscapes; cloths work in fruit, birds, flowers, &c. flags and varnishing in vases, pyramids, baskets, tea tables, caskets, &c. grotto and shell work, or official flowers, tamber and Dresden, cross stitch, tapestry, &c. bangle and pearl work, painting on velvet, gauze, silk, vellum, &c. with many other accomplishments to numerous to mention.

Parents and guardians desirous to have an opportunity of an early and accomplished female education, shall meet the completion of their wishes by patronizing the proprietress, the greatest attention will be paid to the morals and education of the young ladies entrusted to their care.

Nov. 29.

22W1M

For Sale—or Freight,

The fine sloop

MONTEZUMA,

Sixty two tons burden, two years old, packet built, with complete accommodations for passengers, and an exceeding fast sailer. Please apply to Captain Thomas Baker, on board at Prince Street wharf, or to the subscriber.

John G. Ladd.

February 22.

This day landing,

From Brig HARMONY, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale, by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

on said wharf;

10 bales Beerboon gurrahs
22 chests young hyfon
2 do. imperial
3 do. fouchong
6 half chests do. of a superior quality, } TEAS, of the latest importations.

New-England Rum, in hogheads

15 barrels, retailing Molasses

3 pipes old proof Cogniac Brandy

1 half pipe old London particular Madeira Wine

90 boxes mould and dipt Candles

10 do. brown Soap

25 do. fresh Chocolate

70 bbls. Boston prime Beef

20 do. do. do. Park

8 casks winter strained Spermin

6 do. whale } OIL.

A few bbls. brown Tanners'

2 trunks ladies' Morocco Shoes

1 do. of Morocco Pocket Books, Cotton and Morocco Suppers

1 do. of rack and fire Combs.

ON HAND,

A few pieces of first quality Russia and heavy Ravens Duck, Sewing Twine, &c.

February 15.

22W1M

Young Ladies'

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. O'REILLY,

Respectfully informs the INHABITANTS of ALEXANDRIA,

That she will commence the TUITION of YOUNG LADIES on Monday, the 4th instant, in King-Street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

February 27.

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DIVIDEND,

In the case of JAMES SMITH—a Bankrupt. THE commissioners, in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against James Smith, of Dumfries, in the county of Prince-William, and State of Virginia, merchant; intend to meet at their office, (the house of Benjamin Park, in the town of Fredericksburg) on SATURDAY, the 23d day of March next, ensuing, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to attend, prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend, which will be paid by the subscriber, in Dumfries, soon after the declaration; whereof public notice will be given.

Timothy Brundige,

Assignee of the estate of James Smith.

Dumfries, 19th Feb. 22W1M

Refin Hyatt & James Valliant, (Runaway Sailors.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ship ANN, Captain BRADY, on Saturday last, (after receiving their MONTHS ADVANCE) Rezin Hyatt and James Valliant, both sailors. Hyatt is about 24 years of age, fair complexion, short light hair and large stature. Valliant is about 25 years of age, fair complexion, long light hair, about 5 feet 5 inches high.

Whoever will apprehend and return the said men to D. BRITTINGHAM, and B. BRADY, shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars.

February 26.

For Sale, or Rent for a term of years, or exchange for good well improved property in the town of Alexandria.

THE ESTATE on which the subscriber at present resides; it contains 850 acres of LAND, part of which is in high cultivation, situate on the new turnpike road, distant 6 miles from Alexandria, about 30 acres of meadow, abundance of clover to the ley, a quantity of choice fruit, well watered and has a considerable proportion of wood land. The improvements (which are mostly new) consist of a good convenient Dwelling House and all the necessary out-houses, a Barn 85 by 42 1/2 feet, the outside of which is brick, covered with cypress shingles; stables for 20 horses and 40 cows. Also, a good GRIST MILL, about 150 yards from the door. For particulars apply to

AUG. J. SMITH,

December 25.

PRINTED DAILY BY S. S. SNOWDEN.

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